

Y. M. C. A. Ship Sunk by U Boat; 247 Rescued

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

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U. S. TROOPS TAKE UP DEFENSE OF AMIENS GERMAN INFANTRY IN NEW YPRES DRIVE

FRENCH LINER'S PASSENGERS CALMLY ATE DINNER AS SHIP FOUGHT OFF A SUBMARINE

Vessel Was Fired On by German U Boat When Two Days Out From Port.

MISSED BY 20 YARDS.

Famous French Fighters Arrive in New York With a Message to America.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 29.—A big French liner arrived here today with the story of a battle with a German submarine that attacked her when she was two days out from a French port.

The U boat is believed to have lain in wait for the liner, which carried almost 400 passengers. Most of the passengers were eating dinner about 7 o'clock when five shots boomed out. They had been fired by the naval crew aboard the ship and were followed by another volley. Some of the passengers rushed to the deck, but most of them, accustomed to attacks by the undersea prowlers, calmly continued eating.

Later they learned that the U boat had fired a torpedo which missed the liner by only twenty yards. The submarine's periscope was sighted about 500 yards off the starboard side, and gunners on the liner quickly got the range and opened fire. A destroyer in the liner's convoy also let loose some shots at the submarine and then dashed for the spot where the periscope was seen.

The U boat submerged and the destroyer dropped several depth bombs at the spot where she was last seen. It is not known whether the submarine was destroyed. The liner continued her voyage without further incident.

WAR VETERANS ARRIVE TO BOOM LIBERTY LOAN.

The liner brought 100 of France's famous "blue devils," who have been specially designated, under command of five of their officers, to help in Liberty Loan and other patriotic work in the United States. The men are veterans of from two to three years' fighting in the trenches and many wear gold bars on their right arms showing that they have been wounded in action. They wear the dark blue uniforms of the French Chasseurs d'Alpine and all have some war decoration bestowed by the French Government. Most of them have the Medal Militaire, the highest decoration in the gift of France.

The "blue devils" will start their Liberty Loan work in New York at once. They were taken to the Loan Committee's quarters on buses and later marched down Fifth Avenue.

SAYS AMERICAN TROOPS ARE CHAFING UNDER RESTRAINT.

Elbert Pearson, a Chicago newspaper man, was a passenger. He has been abroad two years and has been in every section of the western front. He declared American troops over there are chafing under restraint. They are tired of staying in the trenches and are eager for action, fearing they may "go stale" otherwise. He declared this spirit has had some bad effects, as the fact that many Americans were accused as a result of their disregard of the use of gas masks in their inability to get at the Germans. Mr. Pearson declared the morale and physical fitness of the American troops, as well as the French and British, were splendid.

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DR. AMSTER QUILTS; SCORES MAYOR'S HEALTH POLICY

In Hot Letter He Accuses Hyman of Interfering to Department's Detriment.

Dr. J. Lewis Amster, Health Commissioner under Mayor Hyman's appointment, has tendered his resignation to the Mayor.

In two long letters to the Mayor, which he forwarded at noon today, Commissioner Amster reviewed his stand in the controversy arising out of the Mayor's efforts to eradicate the Bureau of Public Health Instruction as a part of the Board of Health and declared he could not consistently continue to serve as Health Commissioner under Hyman's continued determination to endanger the public health on the score of economy.

"The public health should not be sacrificed nor even endangered on the order of economy," was the closing statement in Dr. Amster's letter of resignation, "and rather than participate—even though unwillingly—in any policy which did not conform to my own standards of efficiency and which I believe might jeopardize the health and welfare of this community, the prime and moving consideration in my every effort, it would be better, I feel, that my resignation be tendered."

"Contrary to your promise to me, you have continuously interfered by petty direction and arbitrary inaction in the conduct of the Department of Health. Immediately after I had taken my oath of office you directed the appointment of your family physician as Secretary of the Department. On no less than two occasions I reported to you my opinion that he was incompetent to perform the duties of his office and that I desired your permission to dispense with his services."

"This you refused to give, and it soon developed that this gentleman was intended by you to be your personal representative in the department, to whom you have repeatedly given directions for the conduct of the department without my knowledge and without reference to my opinions of administrative policy and procedure. The course on your part was the more emphasized after I had declined to comply with your request to dismiss certain employees of the department in the event, class whose experience had fitted them to be particularly valuable to the departmental staff and whom, therefore, I insisted on retaining."

Continuing, Dr. Amster included in his letter a list of his Medical Advisory Board, called for by Mayor Hyman, with this comment: "Just prior to your letter asking for this list you indicated to the inclusion in the membership of that Advisory Board of Dr. S. S. Goldstein and other of the leading physicians of this city on the ground that they were 'highly trained' and 'left over' of the former Health Commission."

"Finally, you issued a preliminary direction that the directors of my

57 U. S. WAR WORKERS SAVED WHEN STEAMSHIP ORISSA IS TORPEDOED AND SUNK

Eight New York Y. M. C. A. Men Among Passengers—Vessel Goes Down Quickly.

LONDON, April 29.—A party of 85, 57 American Army Young Men's Christian Association workers under Arthur E. Hungerford arrived in London last night.

The ship on which they sailed, the Orissa, was torpedoed yesterday morning and sank in twelve minutes. All the passengers and all but three of the crew were saved.

The passengers were picked up in lifeboats and landed at a British port. The Americans are all safe and well. On their arrival in London they were taken in charge by the American Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross.

The number of persons on board the vessel was about 250. One of the ship's officers told the Associated Press that Americans had conducted themselves in an admirable manner. "They were the better able to do this because they had spent most of their time aboard the ship in military drills and daily and nightly lifeboat drills. Every man knew his station and duties as though by instinct."

Destroyers were sent immediately to the rescue, and all the lifeboats were picked up within half an hour. The vessel was struck amidships while proceeding in a large convoy under the protection of a number of destroyers. It was proceeding at about ten knots, in bright moonlight, when struck. There was an immediate heavy list, and three minutes later the boilers blew up, extinguishing the lights all over the ship.

"The Americans behaved like veterans, and were of the greatest assistance in launching the lifeboats and handling them," said one of the officers of the ship.

Two of the members of the crew who lost their lives were caught below and went down with the ship. The third man was the ship's baker who, after reaching his lifeboat station, went back for his money belt.

The discipline on board the ship was excellent. Although the time was brief all the boats were launched successfully. Most of the Americans have little clothing and no baggage. Several of them lost their passports and all their money.

The submarine was not seen at the time the vessel was torpedoed, but several of the survivors told a story of a periscope appearing for a moment in the midst of the lifeboats.

"It was said the periscope was seen from nearly torpedoed destroyers, which, however, did not dare fire for fear of hitting the lifeboats," said the Rev. Charles Vickers of Salina, Kan. "If the periscope did appear it was only for a brief moment. While the lifeboats were being

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DESTRUCTION OF U BOATS DOUBLED IN SIX WEEKS

Reports From Zurich to Rome Say German Losses Now Exceed Those of January and February.

ROME, April 29.—Losses of German submarines during the past six weeks have been more than double those of January and February, according to a

18 DEAD IN ACTION IN TWO CASUALTY LISTS; TOTAL IS 156

Capt. Arthur F. Locke One of Dead Among Ten Officers Named.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Two casualty lists containing a total of 156 names were issued by the War Department today upon receipt of reports from Gen. Pershing.

The casualties included 18 killed in action, 13 dead of disease, 6 dead from wounds, 25 wounded severely, 57 wounded slightly, 4 missing, 2 dead from accidents and 1 from other causes. The list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Capt. Arthur F. Locke, Sergeant Edward J. Kline, Joseph Sokolovich, Corporal Arthur J. Paulson, Wallace C. Winter Jr., Privates Francis Barnes, Alvin W. Gordon, Mike Kuzmicki, David E. Landgren, Daniel E. Murdoch, William J. O'Brien, Melvin P. Rice, John J. Ryan, Peter P. Crowley, Samuel Darling, James E. Deady, Davis O. Lawrence, William G. Pierce.

MISSING AFTER ACTION.

Lieut. Edgar B. Noland.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. Norman F. Hood, Corporal Charles J. Blankford, Privates Robert E. Rigler, Enos C. Sawyer, James T. Williams, Gregory Paleologos.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Corpl. John Taylor, Cook Louis H. Edwards, Mechanic Olat W. Fink, Privates Orval Pike, Ivory Gamble, James T. Gardner, Jesse B. Hewitt, Romeo Nader, Martin Proctor, Willie Simmons, Arthur J. Stevens, Benjamin H. Clarke, Howard A. Price.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.

Privates Joseph Francis Miskell and Frank Osborn.

DIED OF OTHER CAUSES.

Private John E. Cox.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Serpts. Benjamin James, Jack B. Hendrick, Corporal Harold McDonald, Wesley H. Burton, Cook Elias Boynton, Privates Mihal Balkin, Dennis G. Conduche, Stanley Gossard, Louis N. Holyoke, William J. Kestille, Charles H. Patterson, Joseph Hendrix, George J. Hanson, Edward W. Smalder, Max Robert Burke, Frank Dorrell, Diego Luis Goretter, Joe Leto, Anthony Markewich, Stanley Miodowski, Robin Moore, Thomas H. Musker, William Orloff and Walter J. Pomeroy.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED:

Ensigns Herbert A. Chase, James J. Flanagan, Robert Hays, William J. Kline, James H. Osborn, John C. Rutledge, Sergeants Ralph Dave, Howard L. Burditt, Walter B. Grant, Jean J. Hopkins, Wilfred H. Johnson, William L. Kline, Charles L. Stein, James A. Chalmers, Russell J. Flaherty.

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MANY BATTLES IN THE AIR OVER ENTIRE FLANDERS LINE

American Troops Take Over a Sector in Picardy, and at Some Points Are Only 200 Feet From the German Line.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Sunday, April 28 (United Press).—American forces are now fighting beside the French in Picardy, holding a sector in the heart of the world's greatest battle.

This announcement is now possible, after three weeks' silence regarding the movements of troops. Infantry, artillery, machine gunners and other branches of the service are in the line.

[Announcement that American troops had entered the Allied line in Picardy east of Amiens was made by the Paris War Office last Wednesday night. The Germans that day attacked the British, French and Americans on a long front from north of the Somme to below Castel. A Paris despatch Thursday announced that more than 100 wounded Americans had reached Paris hospitals from the battle front.]

The Americans face the German army at the peak of a German salient. The outposts are only 200 yards apart at some places. At some points the American positions are maintained in shell holes.

As soon as all troops and guns were in position the sector was formally taken over from the French. The American commander, who is under a French corps commander, expressed the greatest confidence in the French leadership.

The entire country here is open and rolling, with very few woods or other screening facilities, and no trenches. The entire problem is one of open fighting.

AMERICANS MARCHED IN UNDER FIRE.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Sunday, April 28 (Associated Press).—The Americans, on entering the line, found their position in a rolling terrain. The artillery was the first on the line, entering on a dark night which was made red by the continuous flashes of friendly and hostile guns. Under a fire which in some cases was rather heavy the American gunners took up the positions of the French batteries and completed the work of digging in.

When the infantry moved in, the firing was just as intense. In some places our troops after passing through villages, were raked now and then with shrapnel. In several instances they found the trenches shallow while in other cases there were no trenches at all. By this time

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U. S. TRANSPORTS, DAMAGED BY CRASH, TURN BACK TO PORT

Troops Heroic as Vessels Collide and Soon Will Start Again for France.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 29.—Two American transports which left here for France three days ago, loaded to capacity with troops, returned to this port today, both seriously damaged by a collision at sea. No lives were lost.

The ships were the Hiron and the Agassiz, both of large tonnage. Some 500 of the Atlantic coast—the military contingents have not made plans for the destination the Hiron planned for Amiens.

The loss of the Hiron was badly mourned. The Americans were damaged, but it was deemed wise to permit either of the vessels to start on attempt to pass through the straits without repairs.

Immediately after the return of the ships to this port the work of trans-

ferring the soldiers to other vessels was begun and it was said that they would be on their way to France again with little delay.

From well informed sources it was learned that the troops behaved magnificently when the accident occurred. The crash of the collision sounded like an explosion to the unpracticed ears of the soldiers, yet there was no sign of panic. In a very few minutes the nature and extent of the damage was known and the commanders had decided what to do.

No estimate has been known officially as to the time that will be required for repairs. And nothing has been given out as to the cause of the accident. It is understood, however, that the ships were part of a convoy traveling close together.

QUADRUPLE CANADIAN AGE IS KILLED IN ACTION

Capt. Rosevear Brought Down Twenty-One German Planes Single Handed.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., April 29.—Capt. Stanley Rosevear, who was 24, with his quadruple "Sigs" of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed in action April 26, according to word received here today by his parents. He and Mrs. H. S. Rosevear.

He was one of Canada's foremost aviators, and his record in the war was 24 German planes shot down, 24 German planes shot down, 24 German planes shot down, 24 German planes shot down.

New Combat Extends From Meteren to South of Ypres—British Retake Position Near Festubert—French Repulse Attacks at Hangard.

LONDON, April 29.—The Germans this morning opened a heavy bombardment with high explosives and gas shells on the entire fifteen mile front between Meteren and Voormezele, south and southwest of Ypres, the War Office announced today. Infantry attacks developed shortly afterward.

An enemy attack which developed yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Loere, west of Mont Kemmel, was repulsed.

German artillery is active from the Scarpe River to Lens. It is also active between Givenchy and the Nieppe Forest.

The post near Festubert, north of Givenchy, taken by the Germans last week, was recaptured by British last night. More than fifty prisoners were taken here, and other prisoners and four machine guns were brought in as a result of raiding operations in sectors further south.

Paris announces that the Germans made several attempts last night to advance on French positions in Hangard Wood, on the front before Amiens, but were checked by the French fire.

The British troops around Ypres several times after dawn this morning sent up S. O. S. signals for artillery support, says the Reuter correspondent at the British Headquarters. Although no definite report of any infantry attack in this region has been received the tremendous German bombardment points to the certainty of a German attempt to advance.

A despatch to Reuter's Ottawa agency says an intense bombardment from artillery concentration is in progress from La Bassée to south of Houtholst Forest and from Vimy to Lens.

The Associated Press correspondent says the fourth German army began the attack today. Prisoners captured have admitted that the German intention is to attempt to capture Ypres. Severe fighting is reported in both the French and British areas. The attack extends over a front of about fifteen miles.

The same correspondent says the Belgians on the Yser front also were reported to have been attacked.

German airplanes were out in great numbers at dawn, flying low over the chain of hills behind Kemmel, attempting to attack British troops and transport trains on the roads, as is usual preliminary to a battle.

This morning's enemy stroke was delivered at Ypres, at the Scherpenberg Hill and to the west of Baillieu, in the direction of Hazebrouck.

HAIG GAINS NEAR FESTUBERT AS GERMANS DRIVE ON TO YPRES

Attack Near Loere Is Repulsed—German Artillery Active Around Lens and Givenchy.

[BRITISH REPORT]

LONDON, April 29.—The text of today's War Office statement is as follows:

"The hostile attack reported developing yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Loere was repulsed by rifle and machine gun fire.

"A heavy bombardment with high explosive and gas shells was opened by the enemy this morning on the whole front from Meteren to Voormezele, and infantry attacks are now developing.

"The hostile artillery has also shown great activity during the night from the River Scarpe to Lens and between Givenchy and the Forest of Nieppe.

"By a successful enterprise carried out by us last night the post in the neighborhood of Festubert, captured by the enemy on the night of April 26-27, was retaken by us, together with over fifty prisoners. "A number of prisoners and four machine guns were also secured